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The Prairie View Standard

DEVOTED TO THE EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE NEGROES OF TEXAS

VOL. VI.

PRAIRIE VIEW, WALLER COUNTY, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1916

NO. 12

MAN'S IDEAL AN IMPERATIVE NECESSITY

(Galveston News)

Man's elevation of thought, and therefore of character, are in proportion to his ideal. If it is high, the greater his struggle to attain to it. If it be low, his aim is low and his progress slow. He who strives to reach the mountain top is not likely to be left in the valley. He at least reaches a zone above the miasma of dishonesty and depravity. His desire for the light will take him out of the shadows. His capabilities are usually in proportion to his ideals. They may require exercise in order to develop their full powers, but they are there. The fact that one has such ideals is evidence that he has the power and righteous desire to take him to them. Environment may hinder, association may discourage, temptation may surround him with its most enticing and attractive inducements to leave the path of rectitude, but the power of right vision, high aim and nobility of thought will conquer them. The crime is not in failure, but in not trying.

The puissance of indwelling principle is greater than the blandishments of evil.

He who possesses an innate yearning for higher and nobler things, who has ideals that tower above the low and miserable, can not be led astray by their opposites. Failure to attain to high ideals, to live the right life, is not always so much evidence of weakness or of baseness as of wrong conception of what the right life is. It is too often lack of a right ideal.

Low standard does not impel to high accomplishment.

If by hitching his wagon to a star one does not reach the skies, he will be much higher than had he not tried. Progress is an inexorable law, and if one does not go higher he inevitably must go lower.

There is no level ground. It is hill and valley all the time—climbing the heights or descending into the valleys; struggling toward the light, or sinking into the shadows.

The nearer one's ideal to perfection and the greater his struggle to reach it, the more elevated his thought and purer the mental atmosphere. Better fall far short of the highest ideal than to stumble into the depths and darkness. Man's ideal is his closest and highest mental associate, his best friend, for it is most potential in molding his character, and thereby exercises most in designing, building and ornamenting "that house not made with hands." One may be judged socially by the company he keeps, but he is really known by the thoughts he contains, his true ideal. The Psalmist said, in referring to the wicked, "God is not in all his thoughts." The result is that just to that extent he is not thinking the thoughts which cause him to "do always those things that please him." In order for one to reach, yea, even to approach, his best ideals, he must have them constantly in mind—"in all his thoughts." Failure to do this renders him incapable to the extent that he

neglects to do so. The more continuous the effort to live the true life, the ideal life, the less difficult it is found to be, just as the less effort one makes to overcome the snares and temptations which beset him, the easier he is overcome by them and the smoother and steeper grows the slide downward. His iniquities have separated between him and his God. The great Apostle to the Gentiles realized this important matter of high ideals, of righteous standards, of true measure of worth and character, when he said, "Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth"; and again when he said, "To be carnally-minded is death, but to be spiritually minded is life and peace."

A realization of God's constant presence elevates thought to its highest altitude, thus lifting man's eyes upward and forming for him an ideal that will give him wisdom, sweeten his life and make him a power for good in the world.

Like every thing else, one must really strive for his ideal. Half-hearted effort or even it comes of unheeded belief in it, or half-hearted desire to be like it. One's usefulness to humanity is in proportion to his attainment of his highest aims and ideals. He is useful in proportion to his perfection, and he is perfect in proportion to his usefulness. The only perfect man who ever lived was also the most useful, and he was most useful because his life and works were most conducive to human happiness. It was a matter of right and principle which governed him. Policy, duplicity, cunning, subtlety, hope of material reward, never entered his mind or heart. He was the perfect man with the perfect ideal. He lived a perfect life, promulgated a perfect system of ethics, had a perfect love. "The evil bow before the good, and the wicked at the gates of the righteous."

Blinding feet, weary limbs, thorny pathways, are a part of the journey from the low to the high, but he who is looking upward to his highest ideal is bereft enough to run the race for the laurel wreath, to undergo torture for the crown.

The only path there is leads upward.

The way downward is through a wilderness of darkness, beset with quagmires and pitfalls, and lying guides calling "Lo there," and "Lo there." The ideal is the mountain top where the atmosphere is pure, and where the sun of righteousness shines in glorious splendor throughout the eternal ages.

\$5000 FIRE AT PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE

Hempstead, Tex., May 25.—The boy's dormitory and club house at the Prairie View Normal Institute burned tonight about 9 o'clock. Both buildings are a total loss. The fire originated in the club house and spread to the dormitory before being brought under control. The loss will be approximately \$5,000.—Ex.

DISPLACEMENT OF HORSES BY TRACTORS

Washington, D. C., May 26.—

In investigating the value of the tractor from the farmer's point of view, specialists of the Department of Agriculture recently obtained from over 400 owners of tractors in Illinois reports as to the number of horses which the tractor had enabled them to do away with in the farm work. The following analysis of about 200 reports from typical corn-belt farms is taken from Farmers' Bulletin 719, "An Economic Study of the Farm Tractor in the Corn Belt":

"Many men look to the tractor to enable them to do away with the use of the horses for farm work, at least in great part. To date, however, the tractor has not displaced horses to the extent commonly expected by purchasers, but its greatest advantage, as before mentioned, lies in the fact that it does the heavy work quickly, and completes it within the proper season, since it places at the farmer's command a large amount of power when needed.

"The tractor does displace horses to some extent, but only in about two thirds of the cases where it is used on the same number of acres previously farmed. In these instances the horses displaced averaged only about four, and represent slightly less than 50 per cent of the cost of the tractor outfit. The number of horses displaced does not appear to vary to any great extent with the size of the outfit, about as many horses being laid off after the purchase of a small outfit as after buying a large one. The number will vary under different conditions, however, the principal influencing factor being the number of acres farmed per horse and the distribution of the work throughout the year. In the corn belt, horses are seldom displaced on farms where average tilled acreage per horse is 30 or more. On the farms in Illinois where horses were displaced by tractor, one horse had been kept for each 20 acres of tilled land. After the purchase of the tractor one horse was kept for each 20 acres of tilled land, or, more rarely, the same as on farms on which no horses were displaced.

"There is much work on most farms for which it is neither practicable nor profitable to use the tractor. This is especially true in the corn-belt section, where cultivating frequently requires more power at one time than any other farm operation. Few, if any, tractors, according to reports received, are utilized for such work with entire satisfaction, and it is, therefore, necessary to retain a considerable number of horses after the tractor is bought.

"A study of the distribution of horse labor on a typical corn-belt farm, indicates that the peak load, that is, the greatest amount of work, comes about the end of May, which is the season when corn cultivating is at its height.

"On 92 Illinois farms where no change in the acreage was made after the purchase of the

tractor, an average of 12 horses per farm had previously been kept. Two hundred and sixty-three horses were displaced on these farms, an average of not quite three horses per farm. On 31, or about one third, of these farms, no horses were laid off.

"The raising of colts is an industry of considerable importance on farms in the corn belt, and it would seem natural to expect that where tractors were bought and the work stock thus relieved of the heavy field work the percentage of brood mares would be increased, and that the chance of raising more and healthier colts would be enhanced. It was found, however, that on a large group of farms in Illinois the brood mares constituted 33 per cent of the work stock before the tractors were bought, and while the work stock was decreased to some extent after the purchase of the tractor, the percentage of brood mares increased only 3 per cent, making the percentage now kept amount to 36 per cent."

THE TEACHER

An address delivered before the Alumni Association, by Miss Irene O. Winn, class 1913.

When civilization reaches its highest state there will be only two professions left for mankind, teaching and agriculture.

You will see at once the importance of the teacher and especially should we remember the primary teacher.

Leading educators tell us that of all four periods in one's education, primary, grammar, high school and college, by far the most important period is the primary school period.

I can't for the life of me define what it is, but the true teacher opens a secret chamber beside whose concealed door all others walk unsuspectingly.

The most necessary qualification for a successful teacher is not on the schedule of the examining board.

When we think of the teachers who exerted the greatest influence on our lives, is it their scholarship that we remember? Is it rather not qualities much higher than scholarship? When we hear one speak of the teacher that came into his life, he does not mention her facility in Latin nor his comprehensive knowledge of Geography, but they will probably speak of something that is not based on scholarship at all. Superior scholarship is seldom emphasized as a source of power.

One who is not sympathetic with boys and girls cannot be a really successful teacher no matter how fine his or her scholarship and training.

Sympathy is the great need of the human heart. Make them feel that they can always come to you in happy and in sad times, in restless moments or tired hours—whenever they want help or comfort, the door of your heart should be open.

Another trait in the teacher that finds a ready response from the pupils is personal courage. Her calm way of meeting the petty annoyances of the school-room or the strong control she

shows when larger things go wrong are all recorded of those observant and retentive brains. Especially, control of the temper is admired.

Good scholarship is a very essential qualification for good teaching, but the teacher whose work is really going to count, the teacher whose influence will help to mold character is the one who on this solid foundation has reared a superstructure of sympathy, tact, self control, and cheerfulness that will make her a vital, helpful personality wherever she may be.

The pearl of all qualifications is Tact, she needs it in dealing with the school board, when it comes to the handling of her pupils, when managing the social obligations, but more than any where else, she must have Tact in dealing with the patrons of her school in those matters which touch both them and her self.

Without the thing called Soul one may tread and tread, but never climb the hill; one may teach and teach and fail to touch life still. What is soul? It is the magnetic force that draws a spark from the child's life and clicks it tightly to your own. Is it personality? Yes, but more—you may have personality and be all "ego," you may have personality and entirely forget how you felt when you were six. If you have a soul you know how children feel; the real in you must touch the real in them. To know—to recognize and to meet your opportunity is where the soul quality shines out clearest. That is why Soul is more than personality, more than kindness, more than tact. It never covers over by word or deed, its drawing power—the magnet is always there. Can you get this thing called Soul to have and to hold forever? You can cultivate it, for very likely it is within you only unsuspected and covered over by thoughtlessness. Search for it as for a hidden treasure if you care to be a real teacher.

Every child in all the yesterdays, todays and tomorrows of school life carries out with them a mental picture of the teacher. That picture is as merciless as a photographer's camera, it misses none of your defects and often exaggerates them. These pictures will go through life with your pupils—what kind of pictures are you making before these stereoscopic cameras that are taking time exposures of you every minute of the day.

Friends, the alumni of Prairie View who have chosen teaching as a profession turn our faces eastward to a world of light: we look forth filled with hope, courage and faith.

The following poem elevates the importance of the teaching profession and I trust will interest you.

A new race arises
Hearty, filled with sweeter mirth
The Teachers mold its beauty
They're the ones that rule the earth.
When creeds no longer bound us
We forget them with a smile
When the law courts lost their glamour
We studied germs awhile.
Now sickness seems old fashioned
But the teacher stays in style
And there is room for newer teachers
Fine courage makes them great
Columbia, the mother of Heroes
Is calling them now—shall she wait?

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916

COL. OUSLEY

In one of the most helpful addresses ever delivered to the negro race Col. Ousley spoke for more than an hour to the graduates of the summer school. Col. Ousley is one of the foremost white citizens and publicists of the country and his wholesome advice to the graduates shall never be forgotten.

AN ADDRESS TO THE FARMERS CONGRESS

One of the most enthusiastic sessions of the Negro Farmers Congress held here at the college last week was that of Wednesday night, July 26. Prof. McKnight of the A. & M. College, the extension worker among the white race in Texas, made the main address. He took for his subject, "Community Building" and spoke for about 1 1/2 hours. He discussed every phase of this important question and said among many things, that material waste is a sin; that economy means simply enough without waste; that poverty is a disease and that the only specific for poverty is proper education.

Prof. McKnight also declared in the course of his address that the time has come when men cannot be and remain happy when others about them are unhappy.

Principal Terrell presided at the meeting and at the close of the address of Prof. McKnight, in a demonstration which lasted more than a half an hour Prof. E. L. Blackshear, ex-principal of Prairie View State Normal and President of the Congress, was carried on the shoulders of friends and admirers to the platform amid the wildest cheers and unbridled enthusiasm.

Prof. Blackshear was introduced to the audience and made a lengthy address of special interest to the farmer and the negro race in general. This address was followed by that of

Prof. R. L. Smith of Waco who also is engaged in extension work among negroes, President of the F. I. S. College and the F. I. S. Bank.

PRESIDENT BLACKSHEAR AND FARMERS CONGRESS

Seldom, if ever has there been a demonstration so loud, hearty and lasting as that given Dr. Blackshear by the students and members of the Negro Farmers Congress assembled here last week.

Strong, hearty, laughing robust men, steady farmers and youth, lifted him into the air and packed him across the large auditorium to the rostrum. From that time until the close, President Blackshear presided over the deliberations of the congress and gave his advice on matters that came before the congress.

The Texas Negro Farmers Congress was organized by Dr. Blackshear several years ago and while he was principal of the college, the congress convened here in answer to his call every year. More and more the careful observer will see the great good this movement is doing for the negro farmers of the state. It is growing year by year. In a few years, judging from the interest shown in the last session instead of hundreds there will be thousands in attendance at these annual congresses.

It is quite noticeable that the negro farmer is rapidly becoming a diversifier, a farmer of the modern and most progressive type. This must be attributed in some measure to the Texas Negro Farmers Congress.

THE TEACHER

There is scarcely any profession or calling more important to society than that of the teacher. He not only aids greatly in shaping the sentiments of the country, but above all he is, and should be, a character builder. He should stand only for what is best, both in public and private life.

Under his contract his duties are mainly confined to the schoolroom, but the teacher who is not interested out of the schoolroom, beyond the mere salary he is receiving each month, will not only be a failure himself in the community, but the people whom he serves will lag behind in educational progress and enthusiasm.

The teacher should be the leading educational factor in his community. In all things that speak for the moral and social uplift of the people, he should be found at the front doing what he can for the advancement of the people as a whole. His voice and influence, with great effect can be heard not only for good strong lives, sound in mind and body, but for better homes, better schoolhouses, churches, farms and farming interests. This can be done without any sacrifice to his honor or his duties under the law as a teacher. He will find in the long run if he pursues this course, that his unselfish efforts for the people will be appreciated and he will be stronger as a man and as a teacher at home and abroad.

While the Standard believes that no man is fit for the high calling as teacher who enters it solely for the "loaves and fishes," it also believes that a good teacher deserves his pay. The Standard believes that neither money nor honor should be the primary object, the highest ideal for the

teacher. Both of these are good and necessary in their places, but the purpose of service, of doing good, of making people wiser and better and more useful citizens, these should be the main purposes and highest ideals which animate the teaching forces everywhere.

SYNOPSIS OF THE HISTORY AND PRESENT DEVELOPMENT OF PRAIRIE VIEW NORMAL

Established in 1879 during Gov. O. M. Roberts' administration. For the first fifteen years never reached an enrollment of over 140. During the past 19 years witnessed its greatest development, enrollment gradually increased from 140 to more than 900, during the sessions 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14.

There are forty-nine teachers and officers on its regular staff, representing the following institutions: Wilberforce, Straight University, Chicago University, University of Minnesota, Bishop College, Harvard, Talladega, Kansas A. & M., Boston University of Technology, Northwestern, Wiley University, Tuskegee, University of Wisconsin, Leland University, Nico University of Jamaica, Pennsylvania State and Prairie View Normal.

The school has sent out over 1200 graduates and as many as 8000 undergraduates holding either first or second grade certificates to teach in the State in the colored schools.

A more loyal enthusiasm is not to be found in any school among our people. An example of the spirit was manifested in a recent rally for the Athletic association in which more than \$200.00 was raised for the purpose of equipping the football team—a beautiful spirit of self-help.

The school maintains a chorus of 100 voices that fills engagements in some of the most important cities of Texas and on notable occasions.

The school, although liberally supported by the State in past years, received from the last legislature the largest appropriation that has been given a Negro school by any State, the amount being \$257,000 for two years.

There are seven brick buildings, eight frame buildings and thirty teachers and officers' cottages on the campus.

The Carpentry department constructs all frame buildings and construction work is done by the Mechanical department or under the direction of the head of this department.

The school owns 1435 acres of land—wood, pasture and farm—366 acres being under cultivation, including such crops, principally, as corn, melons, cane, peanuts, cotton, broom corn, millet, ensilage corn, peas and potatoes.

The school owns its own light and water system, ice plant and cold storage, generating its own electricity and making its own ice.

Beside the regular normal course which is about the strongest among negro schools in the country, the institution maintains the following industrial courses: General Agriculture, Truck Farming, Truck Gardening, Dairying, Canning, Broom and Mattress Making, Carpentry, Blacksmithing, Tailoring, Shoe and Harness Making, Painting, Steam and Electric Engineering, Heating and Plumbing, Laundering, Bookbinding, Cleaning and Making of Hats, Sewing and Millinery.

The Agriculture Department in its canning division each year puts up thousands of cans of vegetables and fruits. Last year it canned 5500 cans and on a previous year more than 12000.

Among the farming implements owned by the Agricultural Department are a gasoline engine for cutting and grinding, a grader, cutter and blower, cultivators, corn meal grinder and potato digger.

The school owns a dairy herd of 45 graded cows and 30 three and two year-olds; seventy-five head of hogs, fifty head to be killed for the mess hall this year; twenty head of mules, a Percheron Stallion and a Spanish Jack, four brood mares and three horses.

There are two deep wells, 100 and 563 feet respectively, on the ground which furnish the water supply, two air compressors being used to facilitate and increase the flow of water. Also erected a 30,000-gallon steel tank and tower.

The enrollment last year was 603, 51 more than previous year. Summer session to date has enrolled 487, the first week.

THE LATE DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

Thornton Haskell Kelley, in New York Age.

Servant of God and man, thy work is done,
Pilgrim of earth, thy journey too is o'er,
Grandeur and beauty of a sunken sun
Leaving a light resplendent evermore.

Brave to the last in life, nor less in death,
There came a sweet repose of calm and sleep,
When angels caught thy passing fleeting breath,
All heaven rejoiced tho' earthly friends did weep.

From lowly depth, through desert, plain and vale,
Where dismal shadows fell in darkness wild,
Bequeathing memories of thrilling tale,
Giving the story of a slave-born child.

Life's struggles and its burdens thou didst bear,
Bravely and calmly with a strength divine,
Which made thee feel that thou shouldst always share,
The yoke of life,—thy brother's lot with thine.

And this grand ideal foremost in thy heart,
It manned thy courage, gave thee strength anew,
As in the end, so it was from the start,
Fresh as a rose kissed by the nectar dew.

And so, heaven sent, to help a trodden race
Whose mournful cries found refuge in thy soul,
God showed to thee the struggle they must face,
To pave the way to that far distance goal.

If great the burden placed with thy hands,
Greater the courage given to win the fight,
And wend thy way thro' stormy desert sands,
To reach the mountain top and catch the light.

The dormant soil was touched with magic band,
And lo! it blossomed like the queenly Rose,
And stately walls and lofty buildings grand,
Rose up where forests stood in calm repose.

Noble and sturdy hosts come from those halls,
Able prepared to meet Life's stern demands,
And sow the seeds where ever Culture calls,
Ready to touch the world with helping hands.

Oh, Master Mind of a potential race,
Who gave thyself to raise the standard high,
And like a rock to stand a solid base
On which to build our progress to the sky.

Fame, honor, praise and plaudits of the earth,
Have come to thee whose life entire was given,
Who purposed, planned, conceived and gave a birth,
To that which helps to make the world a heaven.

Perfection placed no crown upon thy brow,
Thou too wast human, like the world's great men
Who fought and strove in ages just as thou,
To do the good and help their brothers win.

So, worldly fame doth claim thee as her son,
Thou who hast climbed to Honor's distant height,
Where things in common make all there as one,
Each like a star, a gem of heavenly light.

And as the years shall roll upon their course,
Posterity shall love thee more and more,
And find thee still an everlasting force,
Sending thy light from Excelsior's distance shore.

rolled 487, the first week.

The school requires that every student shall take some industrial work in order to become eligible to graduation.

It has the largest College Auditorium of any Negro school in Texas.

Its Chapel and Mess Hall are steam heated.

It has spent this session \$7,500 plastering, finishing and equipping assembly hall and erecting gallery thereto, which has seating capacity, including gallery, of 1500.

It has a \$15,000 appropriation for new steam laundry building.

A \$50,000 appropriation to erect an industrial building for girls this coming session.

\$20,009 for new steam and electric plant building, work on which has already begun.

The new water main, among the best in the State and the best among Negro schools in the country, has been installed.

The new 30,000-gallon steel tank and tower already in use.

New devices for fire protection have been installed—fire pumps, fire escapes, air compressors, fire wagons, hose, and other fire apparatus.

The school has one of the most beautiful locations of any school.

It employs a graduate nurse to look after the health of students in the hospital.

It has the best athletic field among

colored schools in the State.

A band of 22 pieces which renders concerts and programs frequently—in door as well as open air.

\$1058.75 has been raised as a nucleus for the Y. M. C. A. building fund.

Course of study revised to equal that of any Normal school; in addition, the basis for a college course has been laid.

1000 opera chairs have been put down in Chapel.

A re-enforced concrete reservoir, 100,000-gallon capacity, built.

According to verdict of many who attended, the past commencement was one of the best, if not the best, in the history of the school.

Scholarship for Service

Recently the president of a great university called the students before him and said to them: "Young ladies and gentlemen, the first aim of this university is scholarship; the second aim is scholarship, and the third aim is scholarship."

This is an eighteenth century ideal. The president of a great university today, recognizing twentieth century ideals, should say:

"The first aim of this university is service; the second aim is service, and the third aim is service." This and this alone is the aim of all education.—Southland Farmer.

Stains.

To remove ink stains, place the part stained in sweet milk, heat to boiling point, then let cool; remove from milk and wash in warm water.

To remove rust stains, sprinkle salt on stain, saturate with lemon juice and place in sun's rays for a couple of hours.

Grease stains—A mixture of alcohol and spirits of hartshorn, equal parts, quickly takes out grease stains and spots. Apply with sponge.

To remove paint or tar, sponge with spirits of turpentine, then with alcohol and spirits of hartshorn.

To remove mildew, use a solution of chloride of lime with a little acetic acid in it.

To get blood stains out without washing the whole garment, take a little warm water good white soap and a clean cloth. Dampen cloth in water, add some soap, then sprinkle some borax on spot. The spot will disappear without spreading which so often happens.

Prepare Tempting Summer Meals.

Very much of the culinary labor may be accomplished during the summer months—“on the installment plan,” and if peas, beans or other fresh vegetables are ordered for today's dinner, cook double quantity and serve them either in the form of a salad or as the adjunct of some savory hot dish prepared in the chafing dish. In like manner, enough farina, mush or rice may be cooked in the morning to allow of some of it being molded in cups for the next day's luncheon. This, served thoroughly chilled and accompanied by a fruit or whipped cream sauce, will prove a most acceptable and wholesome dessert, or it may be molded in half-pound baking tins, and, when cold, sliced and fried in hot beef dripping to a delicate brown.

A savory veal or beef loaf will, if made in sufficient quantity, furnish the piece de resistance for two or three meals, and if served with a tasty salad, a pan of hot biscuits or sally lunn and fruit, it will constitute a meal that may be cooked and served in less than half an hour. This knowledge is very helpful to the busy housewife when possibly she is without maid service and yet desires appetizing, tempting meals.

Folding a Tablecloth.

The best housekeeper I know insists on having her tablecloths folded three times lengthwise before any cross folding is done. This prevents the ugly hump that invariably comes in the center of the table when the cloth is folded in the usual squares. Not only does the linen set better when thus cared for, but it wears longer, as breaks first come in the creases, and the heaviest threads in a tablecloth are the horizontal ones. Few housewives know this, but they may investigate for themselves. Of course these heavier threads are better able to withstand the crease of the iron.

Creole French Dressing.

Four tablespoonful of the best olive oil, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one teaspoonful of dry mustard, yolk of one hard-boiled egg, salt and pepper to taste. Rub the oil into the mustard, a drop at a time, until mustard is moistened and smooth, alternate oil and vinegar until all is in. When smooth add the hard-boiled egg, salt and pepper to taste, and beat well. If the oil seems to separate, a few drops more of vinegar and a hard beating will make it smooth again.

ANNOUNCEMENT 7TH SUMMER SESSION

Prairie View Summer School

JUNE 5-JULY 29, 1916

Faculty

L. M. TERRELL, A. M.	Economics
Principal	
CHAS. ATHERTON	Education
Dean and Registrar	
N. A. BANKS, M. S., Ph. D.	Mathematics
Secretary	
R. L. ISAACS	Treasurer
C. H. GRIGGS, A. B.	History and Pedagogy
Dean of Men	
MISS A. L. EVANS	Dean of Women
Mrs. S. E. Hancock	Head Matron
A. E. McMILLAN	Professor of Languages
P. E. BLEDSOE, S. B.	Professor of Science
W. P. TERRELL, S. B.	Professor of Mechanics
C. H. WALLER, S. B.	Professor of Agriculture
H. J. MASON, A. B.	Shorthand and Typewriting
MRS. ETHEL L. MOORE	Domestic Science
MISS C. B. DENSDALE	Domestic Art
JAS. W. BARTLETT	Associate Professor of Math.
AARON DAY	Associate Professor of Science
M. E. Butler, A. B.	Associate Professor of Languages

Assistants

N. E. EDWARD	Latin-English
MISS O. A. ROBINSON	English
G. W. BUCHANAN	Mathematics
MISS O. C. GRIGGS	Mathematics
MRS. N. R. CRAWFORD	Science
E. A. CARTER, A. B.	History and Pedagogy
E. W. SCOTT	Broom and Mattress Making
Miss W. B. Patterson	Music
Miss M. J. Sims	History and Pedagogy
J. V. SMITH	Farming
A. T. WOOD	Truck Farming
GEO. ROLIGAN	Landscaping
WM. A. BLACKSHEAR	Mechanics
T. H. BRITAIN	Carpentry
WM. COOK	Printing
A. D. EWELL	Laundrying
MRS. A. D. EWELL	Laundrying
R. F. JOHNSON	Shoe and Harness Making
A. LEWIS	Wheelwrighting and Blacksmithing
WM. MUCKELROY	Steam Fitting and Plumbing
A. RICHARDSON	Tailoring
G. O. SANDERS	Engineer and Electrician
J. R. ADAMS	Assistant Supt. of Construction
MISS MAMIE ATHERTON	Domestic Science
MISS GERTRUDE HOWARD	Domestic Science
MISS RUTH COX	Domestic Art
MISS KATIE FULTON	Domestic Art
H. C. ALDRIDGE	Steward
MRS. S. A. MCCALL	Nurse
MISS MARTHA MOXLEY	Music

Object of Summer Session

There is a large class of progressive teachers whose regular engagement in the public schools makes it impossible for them to attend the regular nine months' session of any college.

There is another large class of progressive teachers whose large family responsibilities make it impossible for them to set aside sufficient finance to support their families and at the same time maintain themselves in a nine months regular session.

There is still another class of earnest, deserving young men and women who have to support their aged fathers and mothers, and who are maintaining relatives in school and are thereby prevented from saving up enough money at any one time to attend a full regular session.

In view of the growing interest in industrial education, there are still others who desire to study scientific agriculture, mechanics, dressmaking, domestic science and other trades, and yet find it inconvenient to attend the regular nine months' session.

To meet the long-felt wants of these many classes is the object of the summer session of the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College.

Credit For Work Done

1st. After the school year ending August 31, 1915, four summer sessions will be required as credit for one full year's work.

2nd. An entire summer attendance will be credited as one fourth of a school year. Students who attend less than the entire summer session will be given credit for the actual time attended. Shortage in attendance must be made up by actual attendance and not by examination.

3rd. The actual time attended and satisfactory work done will be credited the same for the attainment of a certificate or diploma during the summer sessions as during the regular session.

4th. The minimum resident attendance for a diploma is 32 weeks' work in the senior year, and a student may graduate and receive a normal diploma or certificate

by attending the summer sessions alone. The minimum resident attendance for a certificate is 32 weeks.

5th. Students who do not take any regular course but make a specialty of some particular branch or branches may be granted a statement of proficiency in the work satisfactorily accomplished.

Scope of Work

1st. All the work of the regular normal course, including industries of the college, will be taught in the summer session.

2nd. Special courses, such as typewriting, stenography, business courses, languages, higher mathematics, vocal and instrumental music, etc., will be taught by competent instructors to those who desire to make a specialty of these subjects, or any of them.

Course of Study

I. Education—Psychology, Ethics, History of Education.

II. Language—Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, English and American Literature, Latin Classics.

III. Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Plane and Solid Geometry, College Algebra, Trigonometry, Pedagogy of Mathematics, Bookkeeping.

IV. Science—Bacteriology, Physical Geography, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Astronomy.

V. History and Pedagogy—Methods of Teaching, School Management, Pedagogy, Texas and U. S. History, Grecian History, Roman History, History of Industry, Economics.

VI. Mechanics—Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Power and Power Transmission, Electricity, Carpentry, Manual Training, Blacksmithing, Shoe Making, Printing, Tailoring, Hat Making, Laundrying.

VII. Agriculture—Soil Formation, Habit and Growth of Plants, Seed Selection, Judging Breeds of Live Stock, Breeding Stock, Diseases of the Horse, Farm Dairying, School Gardening, Canning.

VIII. Domestic Science—Composition and Analysis of Foods, Simple Meats and Vegetable Dishes, Pastries and the Preparation of Menus, Serving Meals.

IX. Domestic Art—Hand Work, Machine and Art Work, Drafting and Cutting, The Millinery Art.

X. School of Commerce—Shorthand—Pitman System, Typewriting—Touch System.

Expense

Fees and Board for the summer session in advance....	\$30.00
Music, per month.....	\$2.50

Local Advantages

a. Prairie View being situated upon an elevation above the surrounding scope of prairie, has a constant cool south breeze during the summer months.

b. The entire water supply is pumped by steam from two wells. One five hundred feet deep, thus insuring the purest drinking water.

c. The railroad station is within easy access of the college, at which station is a waiting room, ticket office and freight and express office.

d. The location being remote from any large city affords that quietness and uninterrupted so assential to study, and at the same time assures freedom from the social and financial strains of city life, which are found unfavorable to student life.

e. The high social tone of families of the Prairie View community with the culture brought by the class of people attending the summer session, will make Prairie View a delightful place to spend the summer months.

f. Conveyances meet all day trains. Students reaching Prairie View at night should notify the Principal of the time they expect to arrive so that means of transportation may be provided.

g. All the Literary organizations which are maintained during regular session find expression in the Summer School.

h. Outdoor games and other open air recreational exercises are encouraged and facilitated.

Lectures

Will be given on the following Subjects:

- I. Educational Problems.
- II. Health Problems
- III. Home Economics.
- IV. Pedagogics.
- V. Intensive Vs. Extensive Farming.
- VI. Cultural and Moral Value of Mathematics.
- VII. Bacteria, and Their Relation to Diseases.
- VIII. Industrial Development.
- IX. Literature.
- X. Domestic Science.
- XI. Domestic Art.
- XII. Physical Culture.

For a Short Time Only :

We have made arrangements to offer for a short time only

The Prairie View Standard

and

The Dallas Express

both one year for

\$1.00

cash in advance

The Dallas Express furnishes the news of the entire state and as a newspaper stands in the front rank of the Negro papers of the South.

The subscription price of the Dallas Express is \$1.25 per year. That of the Standard is 50c a year. By subscribing now you will get both papers a year for only \$1.00

Send subscriptions To The Prairie View Standard, Prairie View, Texas

For a Short Time Only!

NEWS NOTES

Misses Patterson and Moxley, the college musical instructors have had good classes all the year. The Plantation Melodies taught by them are very inspirational.

Every young man who can own a home should do so. There may come times in America when homes will not be on the market.

The Bible class conducted by Miss M. J. Sims has been real beneficial to students of the Summer School.

A bathroom and toilet have been put in Kirby Hall by students in plumbing, Walter Benton, Chas. Johnson, William Triggs and J.E. Matthews.

It seems that Gen. Villa is still alive and no doubt he will continue to molest Carranza and the Southern border.

Term examinations began here last Wednesday and closed Friday evening.

The Department of Mechanics is designing a concrete floor for the kitchen.

The Negro Farmers Congress convening here from the 24th to 29th is expected to do much good for the Negro farmers of the state.

Mr. J. H. Johns who attended Atlanta University last session is specializing here this summer. He will graduate in agriculture, although carrying other subjects in his study.

Commencement exercises are expected to be as good as those held here in the past and students are looking forward to them with much interest.

The compulsory school law will be in effect in the public schools of Texas, next session. Let all study and obey the law. This can be done by making some preparation in advance.

Parents should often talk and advise their children in the way they should go. Some times sound advice is better than a cruel flogging.

The work of the summer session has been uniformly good. Teachers from most every part of the state have been in attendance.

The students of the Summer Session are great boosters for the Y. M. C. A. building. They are showing their willingness to help Principal Terrell in every way in this movement.

The address of Prof. P. Landry to the student body in the college auditorium last Sunday was very helpful and inspiring.

Prairie View College is giving the students the idea of service, of being useful, law abiding citizens.

The Principal and faculty are preparing to amply accommodate all who attend the Farmers Congress. If you expect to attend write the Principal.

The class representatives for the summer graduating class are Mrs. Lillian B. Jones of the faculty of the Fort Worth High School, and Prof. G. D. Nelson of the Mount Pleasant High School. Mrs. Jones made on the first term average 89 percent; second term, 97 percent thereby becoming Valedictorian of the class. Prof. Nelson, the Salutatorian, made on the first term 92 percent; the second, 90 percent.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES

Sunday, July 9, the young ladies had charge of the evening service.

The subjects discussed were under the head of the Social Service interests conducted by Mrs. S. E. Harris.

The following program was rendered:

Social Work in the Church and School—Mrs. S. E. Harris.

Home Building—Mrs. Breed.

The Relation of the Teacher to the Home—Mrs. I. M. Mitchell.

Recreation For the Rural School—Mrs. M. G. Graves.

What Relation Is the Health of the Young Women to the Preservation of Our Race.

Mrs. Harris showed how the white ladies had rallied to aid very materially in the church by aiding the poor and sick and the school by helping in plans to beautify the school and grounds.

The talk by Mrs. Graves was very helpful. She showed very plainly that the health, enjoyment and honor for fair play would be very much improved by teaching games to the children.

In the talk by Mrs. Stewart we get the advice that the death rate of the negroes will be greatly reduced if the school girl will be more careful of her health.

The work of the association this summer was a success. All services were well attended. There was an average attendance of 75 in the bible class and about the same number in the prayer service every Tuesday evening. Clotiel F. Goree, Reporter.

THE Y. M. C. A. MOVEMENT

"Nothing can be more retentive to the strength of the spirit." So sang the poet immortal the anniversary of whose death the world is celebrating this year. Those words more than any other perhaps characterize the negro men and women of the State of Texas who are striving to erect a Y. M. C. A. building at Prairie View, Texas. Against the odds which such a movement necessarily must combat in a time when circumstance has placed the economic prosperity of their race at a low ebb, in the face of the tremendous philanthropic efforts of the American people for the suffering of the Mexican, the Belgian, the Serb and the Pole. The earnest young men and women of Prairie View under the inspiration of their Principal, Prof. I. M. Terrell have chosen these words of the great Shakespeare as the guiding principal of their effort. And they feel that before long their efforts must command the respect and even the admiration of the whole State. "We Can Because We Think We Can," is the motto of this movement and the Summer School has responded nobly to the spirit of the occasion. Before the Summer Session comes to a close, it is confidently expected that the results of their efforts during the past six weeks will be one of the most remarkable exhibitions of self help that the negroes of the State have ever given.

To Subscribers of the Y. M. C. A. Building

All money should be sent to the Farmers National Bank, Hempstead, Texas, which is acting depository for this fund. Receipts in duplicate will be issued, one being sent to the donor and the other to us at the school.

The movement is a laudable one, and we respectfully solicit the assistance of all.

Yours sincerely,
I. M. Terrell,
Principal Prairie View Normal.

Did You Know

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I. M. TERRELL, A. M., Principal

THE RURAL SCHOOL TERM

TALK TWO

By J. L. McBrien, School Extension Agent, U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

The lack of equal school privileges for the farm boy and the farm girl as compared with the school privileges provided for the city boy and the city girl, in length of school term, in equipment, in professional supervision, and in the qualification of teachers, are injustices that might have to be tolerated in a despotism but are discriminations that should have no place in a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. But we are not through yet with the length of the school term as one of the rankest discriminations against the farm boy and the farm girl in our public school policy.

The per cent of daily attendance of every 100 pupils enrolled in the rural schools of Maryland, according to the Bulletin of the Bureau of Education, 1913, No. 8, entitled "The Status of Rural Education in the United States," by A. C. Monahan, is only 51 per cent, the lowest percentage of attendance in the rural schools of all States in the Union: Delaware comes next with 51.4 per cent. Colorado ranks third with 53.6 per cent. The three States ranking highest in percentage of daily attendance in the rural schools are as follows: Oregon, 90.6; Connecticut, 88.4; Massachusetts, 86. It is evident, therefore, that Maryland, with the lowest percentage of rural school attendance, is 39.6 per cent below Oregon with the highest percentage of rural school at-

tendance from 67.6 per cent. Daily attendance in the schools of Oregon means an increase of 23 per cent. It seems that 9.4 per cent of the actual enrollment, as in the case of Oregon, is a sufficient allowance for all reasonable absences—such as sickness, necessity of pupils being absent as wage earners in order to properly support the family, and all other reasonable excuses. Oregon has found it so. What Oregon has done every other State in the Union can do if it only will. Who is ready to say that every State should not do this for the farm boy and the farm girl?

Ten Thousand Louisiana Boys and Girls Receiving Practical Training.

"What the modern child suffers from most seriously," says Professor John Dewey of Columbia University, "is that his schooling is chiefly directed toward making him absorb a great deal of information upon a number of subjects which are not linked in any vital way with the practical details of the life which the child is about to enter."

It is just such a condition as this that our agricultural and domestic science schools are designed to remedy. It is only in recent years that the boys and girls of the farms have been taught the fundamental and practical things that apply to everyday farm life. In Louisiana there are fifty-two agricultural schools and more than one hundred schools with domestic science departments in which approximately 10,000 young people are receiving practical instruction in farming and home-making.—Press Bulletin Louisiana State College.

The Thirty-Seventh Annual Session of the Prairie View State Normal AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE Opens Sept. 6, 1916

Past year one of the most successful in the history of the school. More than a thousand students enrolled in regular and summer sessions. Three New Courses added: Rural Arts, Domestic Arts, Mechanical Arts. Three-term system re-established. Additional teachers have been employed. Chapel completed—new Balcony, Choir Gallery, Opera Seats; beautifully electric lighted.

Dining hall painted, walls kalsomined and fitted up with Suppressed Arc lights.

The New Light and Water systems add greatly to the necessary comforts of the school.

Besides receiving Diplomas from the school, all graduates hereafter will also be issued a beautifully lithographed Life Permanent Certificate by the State Department of Education.

Write H. J. Mason, Secretary, for circular containing Course of Study and other information.

I. M. Terrell, A. M., Principal

Normal Arts Course

FIRST TERM			FRESHMAN			SECOND TERM			THIRD TERM		
English, Grammar.....	5		English, Composition.....	5		English, Rhetoric.....	5		English, Rhetoric.....	5	
Science, Phys. & Hygiene.....	3		Science, Phy. Geography.....	3		Science, Phy. Geography.....	3		Science, Phy. Geography.....	3	
Mathematics, Arith.....	5		Mathematics, Arith.....	5		Mathematics, Arith.....	5		Mathematics, Arith.....	5	
History, Ancient.....	5		History, Ancient.....	5		History, Ancient.....	5		History, Ancient.....	5	
Cooking.....	1-4		Cooking.....	1-4		Cooking.....	1-4		Cooking.....	1-4	
Or Agriculture, Ele.....	1-4		Or Agriculture, Ele.....	1-4		Or Agriculture, Ele.....	1-4		Or Agriculture, Ele.....	1-4	
	19-4			19-4			19-4			19-4	
SOPHOMORE			JUNIOR			SENIOR			SENIOR		
English, Eng. Lit.....	5		English, Eng. Classics.....	3		English, Shakespeare.....	5		English, Thesis.....	5	
Mathematics, Algebra.....	5		Mathematics, Plane Geom.....	3		Mathematics, Solid Geom.....	3		Mathematics, Plane Trig.....	3	
Science, Physics.....	3-4		Science, Chemistry.....	3-4		Education, Hist. Edu.....	3		Education, Hist. Edu.....	3	
History, M. & M.....	5		General Methods.....	3		Latin, Second Year.....	5		Latin, Second Year.....	5	
Sewing.....	-6		Latin, Beginners.....	5		History, American.....	3		Latin, Cicero.....	5	
Or Carpentry.....	-6		Cooking.....	-4		Laundry & Dry Cleaning.....	-6		Civics.....	3	
	18-10		Drawing, Freehand.....	-4		Or Forging.....	-6		Dairying.....	-6	
	18-10		Or Wood-turning.....	-8			19-6			19-6	
	18-10			17-12			19-6			19-6	

The following alternative course is offered for those only who are graduates of first-class High Schools:

JUNIOR			SENIOR			SENIOR		
English, Eng. Classics.....	3		English, Eng. Classics.....	3		English, Theme Writing.....	5	
Mathematics, Geometry.....	3		Mathematics, Geometry.....	3		Mathematics, Analytics.....	3	
Science, Chemistry.....	3-4		Science, Chemistry.....	3-4		Science, Botany.....	3	
Education, Gen. Methods.....	3		Education, Gen. Methods.....	3		Education, Hist. of Edu.....	3	
Latin, Virgil.....	5		Latin, Virgil.....	5		History, Ind. Hist. U. S.....	3	
Cooking.....	-4		Cooking.....	-4		Laundry & Dry Cleaning.....	-6	
Drawing, Freehand.....	-4		Drawing, Freehand.....	-4		Or Forging.....	-6	
Or Carpentry.....	-8		Or Carpentry.....	-8			17-6	
	17-12			17-12			17-6	

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We have
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The
Prairie View
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and
The Dallas
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both one year
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\$1.00

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advance

The Dallas Express
furnishes the news
of the entire state
and as a newspaper
stands in the front
rank of the Negro
papers of the South.

The subscription
price of the Dallas
Express is \$1.25 per
year. That of the
Standard is 50c a
year. By subscrib-
ing now you will get
both papers a year
for only \$1.00

Send
subscriptions
To The Prairie
View Stand-
ard, Prairie
View, Texas

For a Short
Time Only!

NEWS NOTES

The farmers are loud in their praise of the good they received at the last congress.

The recent meeting of the Texas Farmers Congress was the largest held here for several years.

Prof. C. H. Waller rendered an able and conspicuous service to the farmers during the congress. His addresses were always timely and helpful.

Prof. Jacob H. Ford and Mrs. R. E. L. Hunter ably represented their work among the farmers and those attending the commencement exercises last week.

The barbecue on College Lake was greatly enjoyed by all attendants during commencement week. Prof. Waller and other promoters deserve praise.

Dr. Blackshear was the special guest of Principal Terrell while attending the Farmers Congress here.

Each session of the Farmers Congress was well attended. This is fine evidence of the growth of the work. Besides there were more members present than usual.

The address of Profs. Buchanan and Williamson were great features of the farmers congress. Prof. Williamson illustrated his lecture by means of pictures.

Prof. T. L. Holley, who has been employed by the mechanical department during the summer, left Thursday of last week for Menomonia, Wisconsin, where he will take a course in plumbing and forging.

Profs. A. Richardson, A. T. Wood, Wm. Blackshear, C. S. Smith, J. J. Abernethy, and Ed Williams motored to Houston Saturday afternoon and after having a delightful stay returned Monday. Mr. Smith remained in Houston, having planned to visit Galveston also.

On last Friday evening, July 28th, the doors of Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Bartlett's residence were thrown open to admit friends who gave a "Miscellaneous Shower" to Miss Mamie Atherton, who began her sail on the Matrimonial Sea, Wednesday, August 2nd. The house was beautifully decorated with pot plants and flowers for the occasion. After engaging in pleasant conversation, music, and toasts to the bride-elect, the presentation speech was made to the bride by Miss C. B. Drisdale and a toast to the old maids left behind by Mrs. G. O. Sanders. Miss Atherton responded to Miss Drisdale in a way which brought tears to her hearers' eyes, while on the other hand Mrs. Sanders in consoling the old maids brought the house down with roars of laughter. After being showered with many beautiful gifts, ice cream and cake were served. Those present were: Mesdames, Sanders, Brittain, Johnson, Scott, Kelly, Roligan, Bartlett; the Misses Fulton, Howard, Drisdale, Cox, Griggs.

Henderson-Daniels Marriage

To the pleasant surprise of their many friends, Mr. Howard Henderson and Miss Georgia M. Daniels accompanied by friends, were motored to Hempstead, Texas, on the evening of Saturday, July 29, and were quietly married.

Mr. Henderson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Henderson of LaGrange, Texas. He is a grad-

uate from the Carpentry Department of this college, and is doing creditable work on the campus as a carpenter.

Miss Georgia M. Daniels is the daughter of Mr. A. Daniels and Mrs. E. Johnson-Daniels formerly of Mexia. She is a graduate from the Millinery Department of Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas, and from the Academic and Domestic Science Departments of this college.

The Standard congratulates each of the young people on their wise selection and hope them a happy long life.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are now at home, Prairie View, Texas.

Atherton—Hall Nuptial

Quietly, at home, among a number of her friends and campus associates, on Wednesday morning, at 10:15, Miss Mayme E. Atherton, eldest daughter of Dean Chas. Atherton, was married to Mr. Maxcia V. Hall, of Tyler, Texas, but who is making his residence temporarily in Palestine. Miss Atherton, more familiarly known as "Midget," is a domestic science graduate of this institution and a summer student of Bradley Polytechnic Institute. She has been an assistant in the Department of Domestic Science here at Prairie View for the past five years and until she resigned to enter upon a noble career. She is beloved by all whose privilege it was to know her intimately, and while her friends congratulate her upon her new life, they also regret to lose her association since she will make her home no longer on the campus.

Mr. Hall is a contractor and builder, operating extensively in North, East and South Texas, his next job being in Houston, Texas.

The bridal party under showers of rice and congratulations left in automobile for the station immediately after the wedding. They informed their friends that Palestine would be their temporary headquarters.

These young people, both deserving, have the good wishes of their many friends here for a happy, peaceful and prosperous life together.

PROF. R. L. SMITH

As is well known throughout Texas, Prof. R. L. Smith is head of the extension work among negroes in Texas. Directly associated with him in the prosecution of the work are Prof. Jacob H. Ford and Mrs. M. E. L. Hunter.

During his address to the Farmers Congress, July 28, he took for his subject, Extension Work Among Negroes and discussed thereunder the following topics:

1. The History of Extension Work.
2. The Scope of the Work.
3. The Results.

In discussing the history of extension work, Prof. Smith declared that it began in 1862 with the introduction and passage of what is known as the "Morrell Bill," and step by step traced the growth and progress of the work up to the present time.

Prof. Ford had on hand samples of corn raised on different demonstration plots, to which Prof. Smith constantly referred in his address. In speaking of the work among negroes, he declared that Prof. Ford and Mrs. Hunter had proven their ability and efficiency beyond question and that their work had fixed for all time this phase of the service on the part of the government among the people of the negro race.

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